A Research Proposal
on

SOCIO- PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON EMOTIONAL AND ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A TRIANGULATION APPROACH

Submitted to
LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PH. D.) IN EDUCATION

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Theoretical Orientation of the Problem

Woman is very beautifully described as the significant 'other', meaning that if man is the important creature of this world, so is the woman. Woman is the base of the everyday flourishing cosmos with scientific and technological innovations. Almost all the activities of this global world revolve around the word 'woman'. The garden of this whole world looks beautiful because it is cared by a very hardworking and enduring gardener in the form of a woman who spends most of her time in nourishing and caring this garden. Gone are the days when women had to remain under veils and in the four walls of the houses. Now women have shown their existence to this global world by empowering themselves with knowledge, skills and hard work. There is no denying the fact that in today's era there is no sphere of life where women have not shown their talent and remarkable performance. If any group of this society has shown its drastic and recognizable progress in this dynamic world, it is the women. Modern woman not only breaks free from the custody of the man but also travel in space to show her potential and caliber to this world.

Women are almost one half of the world's population having enormous potential and caliber being utilized for the economic, social and human resource development of the country. In today's era women have to be more committed and responsible because of rapid social changes and fast changing urbanization process. But the history of women is not linear, nor does it have a well-organized structure. Women witnessed a series of ups and downs, having more pitfalls in history. In fact, the history of women is closely interwoven with culture, society and above all, with the lives of the people. Untangling the threads of history of women always remained a sphere of interest for many historians and thinkers. In India, during the Vedic and Mughal periods, women were exploited. However, during the Medieval and post second world war periods, women enjoyed greater freedom in the society and family. All important decisions of the family were taken only in consultation with women. Women had great freedom of mobility. But in later days they were gradually suppressed and finally neglected by the society as well as by the family. They were restricted from going out of the houses and not permitted to attend social functions, religious ceremonies, political meetings, etc. Modern world is also not a bed of roses

for women. They have been facing enormous physiological, psychological, social, economic, political and cultural problems.

These problems still exist in the form of female foetus termination, infanticide, wife battering, oppression of scheduled caste women by the upper caste people, dowry deaths, rapes, suicides, workplace abasements, etc. In other parts of the world, the history of woman was not different from the story of Indian woman. Women of the early Aryan civilization were highly respected. As early in 2000 BC, there was preference and desire for a son, but the birth of a daughter was a source of great pleasure to the family. Women were free to perform various religious and cultural ceremonies. The marriage of a daughter was not a difficult problem since she was free to choose her husband. The wife occupied an honourable and important place in the family. Around 1500 BC, the education of the daughters confined to rich families only. Religious and secular training was also given only to girls from rich and cultured families. Later on, circumstances for women changed. Women were valued only as the vehicle for bearing sons and those unfit to perform these functions, were considered useless. The position of the women thus greatly declined and deteriorated. During the Epic period, the birth of daughter became negative event because of the prevalence of marriage and cultural customs, which subordinated the position of women in society. In *Mahabharta*, *Draupadi* is described as the common property of five brothers; she was put at stake in a gambling bout. *Sita*, the ideal woman character of *Ramayana,* was put to fire ordeal to prove her chastity. She was denounced by lord *Rama* to prove himself as an ideal king. *Draupadi* did not accept her subordinate position and fought in an open assembly when *Duryodhana*, the winner of the bout, sought to derobe her. *Sita*, on the other hand, took her humiliations with fortitude and goodwill towards her husband. Even today, the willing acceptance by woman, is considered as the ideal embodiment of womanhood. Thus, emphasis on chastity and service to husband may lead to the conclusion that the women of this period were put on pedestal as goddesses, only if they lived the ideal and the virtuous life accordingly to the most rigid standards set by a male-dominated society.

According to the Holy Quran, women were respected in society because they give birth to children. The Muslim women were respected for being mothers, at the same time, they were restricted from having any freedom of taking decision and action. According to Jaggi (2012), violence against women is because of unequal relation between men and women. Unequal division of power in favour of men gives rise to domination of men and discrimination against women by men. Jaggi considers gender violence against women as the most vulnerable act of human rights violation in which women are denied equality, security, dignity, self-worth and their right to enjoy fundamental freedom. In the same study, the UN declaration of UN on elimination violence against women defined violence, as an act that results in physical, sexual, psychological, economic harm to women. Violence against women in India is considered as endemic due to poor quality of life indicated by poverty, lack of education, high mortality rate, poor health conditions, and high fertility rate. Social reasons for violence of women include unequal status of women in terms of access, participation and rewards which is due to patriarchal and feudalistic structure of society. Almost 70% of women in India are victims to domestic violence. Awareness, generation and sensitization, health support, counseling, laws, judiciary, government, police, media can contribute in eliminating violence against women.

Nature has made a division of labour of the responsibilities of man and woman for betterment of process of evolution. In this division of labour, woman has been endowed upon with gift of motherhood and upbringing of the future generation. The woman, the mother has been the symbol of continuity of culture, tradition and religion being the binding force of the family system. Quality of life indicated how well and how badly woman performed her duties. Gradually woman withdrew to the four walls of the house to take care of the children, while man worked outside forging for food. But with the advancement of science and technology, an increasing number of women wanted to participate in economic activities of nation. These activities improve social status, make them economically independent, make them fight against the ill treatment rendered towards them by the family and society and women will be able to utilize their leisure time productively and avoid boredom.

We are living in the era where society is witnessing vital social transformations and are progressing gradually. In all sections of society, due to mechanical life, there is an increase in an unsettled state of mind and an increasing restlessness, pointing a marked tendency towards serious and fundamental changes. Most of the questions deal with the position that woman should hold in social organization and seek to determine how she can best develop her powers and abilities in order to become a useful member of human society, endowed with equal rights and serve society according to her best capacity. The answers of these questions lies in other question i.e. in what manner should society be organized to abolish oppression, exploitation, misery and need, and how physical and mental wellbeing of individuals and of society as a whole can be achieved? It is very common that women and workers are always oppressed. The forms of oppression have differed in different ages and in various countries, but the oppression itself remained. All social dependence, exploitation and oppression is rooted in the economic dependence of the oppressed upon the oppressor. The condition is worst where population is rising at an alarming rate. Woman, as taught by the history of human development, has been in this position since an early stage.

Today, the modern world is divided into three parts viz, the developed countries (countries of Europe, North America, Japan and Australia), others are the developing countries (countries of Asia, Latin America, some parts of Africa) and the Third World countries (parts of Africa and some parts of Asia) on the basis of living standard, industrial base, human development index (HDI) and income per person.

In these three types of world, the social, economic and family lives of people differ. Hence, the plight of women in these three different parts of the world is also different. Women of developed world are more empowered, enjoy more rights and freedom and contribute highly to the national development. No doubt, even in these countries crimes against women are still prevailing. Women face many types of violence within their families, in the hands of their life partners, at workplace and on roadsides, but still the position of women in the advanced and technically developed world is much stronger than the position of woman in developing countries. Education system of developed countries is highly advanced and of high standard which helps women in

attaining the skills and knowledge required for their profession and making them aware about their rights and responsibilities towards their family, and towards their nation. Women of developed counties are aware that their contribution in the progress of country is equally important as for the progress of their family. But the situation of women in developing world is not the same as in developed countries. Developing countries are in general those countries which have not achieved a significant degree of industrialization relative to the population and which have, in most cases a medium to low standard of living.

There is a strong correlation between low income and high population growth. In developing countries women were confined to their duties as good daughters, good wives and good mothers. These duties were well defined in these countries by patriarchal society and traditional norms of culture and life. Wifehood and motherhood were accepted as pivotal roles for women, and implementation of these roles were complete in themselves and women were not required to pursue any specialized discipline, knowledge, art or profession. In these societies the good woman was sweet, gentle, loving, caring, submissive and ever sacrificing. The concept of the role of a woman has been best described in the anonymous Sanskrit couplet: she in relation to her husband is like a mother while cooking and serving food, secretary, while he is working, servant at his feet, courtesan in his bed and earth-like in forbearance. Cohen (2006) in his study The Western Contrast revealed that in contrast with the extreme condition of women in developing countries, the condition of women in western countries is very much improved and outstanding. Young women in United States and Europe have equal chances as young men to acquire a college degree which means that these college degrees are not confined to traditional occupations for women, such as teaching and nursing but acquisition of variety of knowledge and skills. Women enter law and medical schools in growing numbers. As of the year 2000, women composed 47% of law school students in United States and 42% of legal aid attorneys and public defenders in the U.S. were women. In U.K., women compose 60% of medical students and 70% are studying in universities. One third of the professional degrees in law, medicine and business in North America and Western Europe are now granted to women. Consequently

women's representation in public offices in these parts of the world has risen dramatically. According to U.S. department of labour, women's bureau, 38% as of 2005 held managerial and professional positions, and 23% of chief executives officers were women.

Traditionally, the role of women was restricted to household work in developing countries. An invisible difference has been created in the position of women in different countries by the image and leadership provided to them in their respective countries. The diversity and importance of the economic and social roles played by women in National life in developing countries has not been appreciated by planners and policy makers, so development projects have been directed mainly at men and projects for social welfare at women. A trend observed in most developing countries is the indication of women participation in important decisions in national life. Women have participated and featured more largely in programs for health, education and family welfare but generally been forgotten in the designing of economic development programs. But as the economic scenario is changing, the life of woman is changing too. In spite of the adverse circumstances, woman work hard for survival. She organizes herself against injustice, she works to preserve the environment and create new awareness about income. Competitive world gives her a chance to discover their potential to earn, to survive and to develop self- esteem.

Education is a primary necessity whether it is viewed as an asset in raising earning capacity, as a gateway to knowledge and information, or as a spur to inculcate values of concern for social transformation and establishment of gender equality for women. Elementary education empowers women by providing information and confidence, while higher education emboldens them so that they become confident about entering into any field or profession which was not previously open to them. The scenario of women's employment had thrown up new challenges at the beginning of new millennium. Large number of women are involving themselves in various employments and hence, shouldering both household and workplace responsibilities. Caplow, Hicks and Wattenberg (2001) in their study The First Measured Century have explored that in United States, during 20th century, women took part in every aspect of life. In 1924, 87% of married women were involved in housework. By 1977,

this figure reduced to 43%., and by 1999, it had fallen suddenly to 14 %. As the time and effort required for household chores diminished due to various technical helps, married women no longer needed to stay at home. Public attitude towards women employment shifted dramatically from disapproval to approval. Women coming back home in late hours of evening is now no longer a surprise for the world.

As every coin has two sides, similar is the case of women. Women's entry in the economic sphere of the country and their interference in man-dominated workplace has also given rise to various problems. Hence, most developing countries have undertaken multiple programs for the upliftment of women but despite benefits, they increase inequality between different sections of the population and between men and women which gives rise to many types of violence against women in the country. In the present industrial environment of society having influence of western culture, man has become hedonistic, consumerist and xenophilic. To achieve these ends, man has become mad for materialistic gains, which affect human social life badly. Emotional violence has been defined as the rejection, ignoring, criticizing, and isolation or terrorizing an individual, all of which have the effect of eroding his/her self esteem. Emotional violence is like brain washing in that it systematically wears away at the victim's self- confidence, sense of self worth, trust in their own perceptions and self concept. Emotional violence cuts to the very core of a person, creating scars that may be far deeper and more lasting that physical ones. Emotionally violated women have become so beaten down emotionally that she blames herself for the violence. Her self-esteem is so low that she clings to the violator. Emotionally violated women can become so convinced that she is worthless that she believes that no one else could want her. She stays in violence because she believes she has nowhere else to go. Her ultimate fear is being all-alone.

Emotional violence is depicted in many ways and from varied aspects. The main dimensions are given as following:

- Violating Expectations
- Aggressing
- Constant Chaos
- Denying

- Dominating
- Emotional Blackmailing
- Invalidation
- Minimizing
- Drastic mood changes or sudden emotional outbursts.
- Verbal Assaults

Economic violence can be defined as making or attempting to make an individual financially dependent, by maintaining total with holding one's access to money, or forbidding one's attendance at employment.

Economic Violence includes:

- Providing no financial help for rearing or bearing of a woman herself or for children
- Providing no clothes, food and medicines for the women or for children.
- Stopping or hindering one's own business.
- Taking away the whole salary
- Forcing the woman to quit the house in which she is living
- Stopping to use a particular part of the house
- Snatching the household products like clothes, and other commodities
- Not paying the rent if dwelling on rented house.

Fajnzylber, Lederman and Loayza (2008) studied the economic causes of violent crime with special attention to income inequality adjusted for the effects of other variables closely linked to it. They found that not only was income inequality significantly associated with violent crime, but the rate of poverty alleviation was also a significant determinant.

Amy and Jill (2008) concluded that economic violence experienced by women, and describes its consequences on health care, employment, education, including agricultural resources; excluding from financial decision making; and discriminatory traditional laws on inheritance, property rights and use of communal land. At work women experienced receiving unequal remuneration for work done equal in value to the men's were overworked and underpaid and used for unpaid work

outside the contractual agreement. Some experienced unlawful closing down of worksites where as some were barred from working by partners.

Gill (2012) deliberated on gender discrimination in work participation. The research study was conducted in Haryana in which inter-district data were presented which highlighted increase in work participation in rural areas than in urban areas. In rural area work participation rate is 42.93% against 32.30%that of urban areas. Work participation rate with respect to gender exhibited a gender gap of 23.18% in the state holistically. It was revealed that male work participation rate was increased from 42.51% (1991) to 50.49% (2001). In the same decade, female work participation rate has been increased from 10.76% (1991) to 27.31% (2001). So the significant difference is highlighted in the study in the increase of rate of work participation. Female work participation is 14.51% higher than that of male. The increase in rate of male work participation is 1.98% against 16.55% increase in work participation of females.

Anderson and Leigh (2011) in their research estimated that roughly 25% of all Deaf women in the United States are victims of intimate partner violence [Abused Deaf Women's Advocacy Services (ADWAS)], a figure similar to annual prevalence rates of 16% to 30% for intimate partners in the general population. While comparing the prevalence of physical assault, psychological aggression, and sexual coercion victimization to hearing female undergraduates, the current sample was approximately two times as likely to have experienced victimization in the past year.

Text analysis done by Wong, Wang, Meng and Phillips (2011) of the transcripts of 26 calls made to a Chinese crisis hotline by victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) reported thoughts or acts of self-harm abstracted information on victims' patterns of self-harm and the relationship of their self-harm to IPV. Specific violent episodes often triggered self-harm. Victims considered self-harm a method for airing painful emotions caused by abuse or at last to escape by dying when they saw no other options and were no longer able to endure the violence. Analysis also elaborate on callers' discussions of barriers to accessing support, sociocultural pressures to preserve "face" and family, and restrictive gender roles that contribute to their self-harm behaviors.

Intimate partner violence against women is now a well-recognized public health and human rights problem associated with different health, family, social and economic effects. Intimate partner violence, in all forms, occur every day in all parts of the world cutting across age, religions, societies, ethnicities and geographical borders. To better understand the extent and nature of the problem of intimate partner violence, numerous studies have been conducted in industrialized countries. However, considering diverse cultural and social contexts, developing countries demand much more context-dependent studies on intimate partner violence as its risks and effects are relatively unknown in these countries.

2. Significance of the Problem

Women play a paramount role in the socio-economic destiny of the country. In fact, the pace of economic development of a country can be accelerated by enhancing the status, position and living condition of women in the country. An empowered women has a positive image and has greater access to knowledge and resources and greater ability to overcome restrictions. But the term violence is more compatible with the word woman than man. From the centuries passed, women remain the subject of violence or abuse either by partner, family or society. In the beginning, it was assumed that women are subjected to violence because of lack of education, awareness and lack of economic independence. Many researches were conducted on violence against women but in the field of illiterate women who are not economically independent. Today, the woman is self-employed and play a vital role in the overall development of her family. She is well educated and fully aware about her rights and duties but still subject to violence, hence, government of different countries has to make various acts regarding violence against women. But she has been subjected to violence because of the restrictions imposed on her by customs, beliefs and practices of the society. Violence has taken another form against working women. Working women are suffering from emotional and economic abuse within the hands of their partners, family or society. Many studies were conducted on the physical aspect of domestic violence but very few researches focus themselves towards emotional and economic violence against women. Both society as well as psychology of the woman is playing major influence for violence against her. But

very less attention has been paid to this burning aspect of violence against working women. Being a professional woman, she has to manage between work and family. They are depicted as ambitions, neurotic, high tiring, and eccentric in appearance and maneuver unscrupulous in their dealings, incapable of coping in their relationships. Hence, they are more prone to emotional violence and customs and beliefs of the society deprived them from their economic rights. Emotional and economic tolerance is becoming common among professional woman and both society and psychology of the woman are playing major part in flaring up this violence. It is becoming hurdle on the part of educated woman and hence, making her weak by emotion and economically abused. As very few researches have been conducted on this aspect of violence, the investigator has taken up this study to explore about the influence of society on violence.

Condition of woman is more critical in developing countries hence, the present study was conducted on women of developing countries. Women constitute half of the population of this world and they are in the centre of all the activities of this world. For raising the status of women special rights, privileges, advantages and benefits are given to them. In every discussion, there is cacophony about the rights and privileges given to women but in reality, they still lack the status equal to men. With advancement in education system, consideration has been given to girl education. Now, almost all the countries of the world are providing compulsory education to girls. Educated women are becoming aware not only about their rights but also about their duties and responsibilities for the society and ultimately about the nation.

Women are becoming key factor in the economic development of the country. Women are entering into different professions and doing wonders. Women are now engineers, astronomers, politicians, administrators, scientists etc. because of their knowledge and industriousness. But still they suffer many hardships at their workplace and in their families. Their experience and knowledge, they want to give their voice in the matters of the family but male dominated society takes it as a threat to their ego and want to control the activities of the women. This causes conflict in the family and gives rise to different types of violence. Emotional violence and

economic violence are very common among professional women and are putting negative impact on the status, health and efficiency of women. There are many social factors like socio-economic status, social taboos, culture {like dowry in India} are playing their part in violence against women. Similarly, there are many psychological factors like anxiety, attitude, fear acting against the status of women. In developed countries, the status of women is better than the women in developing countries. Professional women in developing area are facing more abuses in society in the form of emotional and economic violence. Thus, to know the influence of socio-psychological factors on the violence against professional women, the investigator has taken up this study.

3. Statement of the Problem

Owing to the above significance of the problem, the present problem is stated as following:

SOCIO- PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON EMOTIONAL AND ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A TRIANGULATION APPROACH

4. Operational Definition of the Terms

- **Socio-Psychological Influence:** Socio-Psychological Influence includes impact of social and psychological factors. It includes social factors like patriarchal society, practices of inheritance, dowry system, male domination, customs and traditions, poverty etc.; and psychological factors like attitude, thinking, self-confidence, mental health etc.
- **Emotional Violence:** Emotional violence, also known as psychological abuse, is a form of violence characterized by a person subjecting or exposing another to behaviour that may result in psychological trauma, including anxiety, depression or stress. It includes violating expectations, aggressing, denying, domination, emotional blackmailing, verbally assaulting etc.
- **Economic Violence:** Economic violence is a form of violence in which a person is deprived of economic rights like providing no financial help, stopping or hindering business, taking away the earnings, stopping to use a particular property etc.

- **Professional Woman:** The term professional woman is used for an adult female human who is involved in a vocation which is founded upon specialized educational training like Doctor, Engineer, Nurse, Teacher, Lawyer etc. An adult female who is involved in a vocation without specialized educational training like Office Clerk, peon, receptionist, Bank Employee etc. can be narrated as non-professional woman.
- **Developing Country:** A nation which is with underdeveloped industrial base, low standard of living as compared to other nations/countries can be termed as developing country or less developed country.

5. Objectives of the Study

i. To explore the level of emotional and economic violence among professional of India, Thailand and China.

ii. To find out the difference in emotional and economic violence among professional and non- professional of India, Thailand and China.

iii. To reveal the level of socio-psychological influence on professional women of India, Thailand and China.

iv. To compare the socio-psychological influence on emotional and economic violence among professional and non- professional women of India, Thailand and China.

v. To conduct case studies to find out the causes of emotional and economic violence in view of socio-psychological influence among professional women of India, Thailand and China.

6. Hypotheses

i. Emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China is very high.

ii. Emotional violence is more prevalent among professional women than non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.

iii. There is high level of economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China

iv. Economic violence is more dominant among professional women than non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.

v. The professional women of India, Thailand and China have strong socio-psychological influence on them.

vi. There is significant influence of socio-psychological factors on emotional violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China.

vii. There is significant influence of socio-psychological factors on economic violence among professional women of India, Thailand and China.

viii. The influence of socio-psychological factors on emotional and economic violence significantly differs among professional and non-professional women of India, Thailand and China.

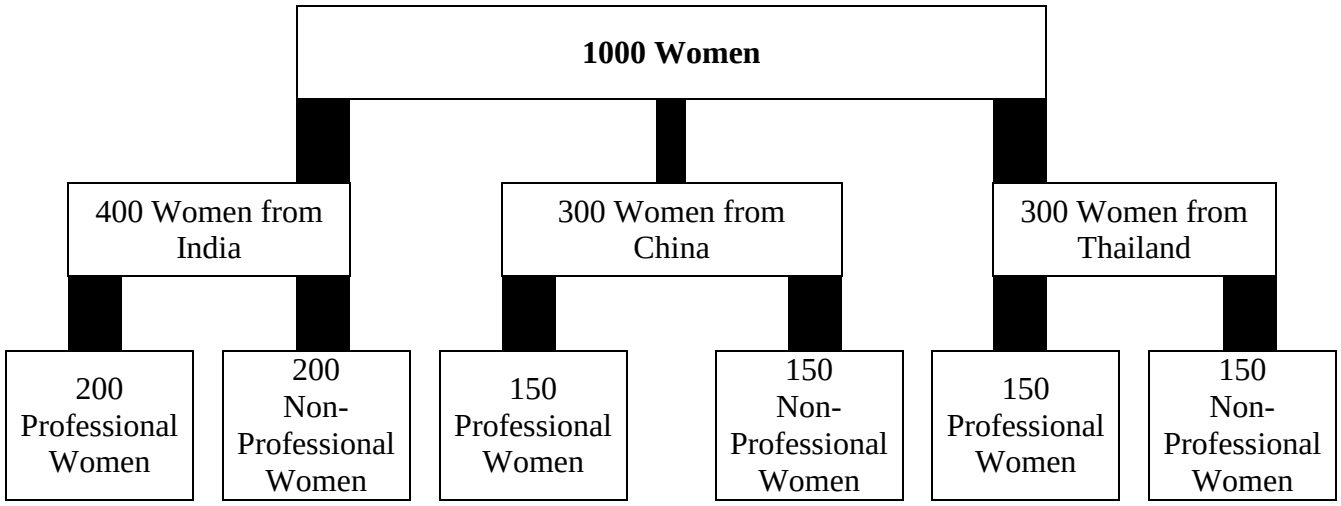
7. Delimitations

- The present study will be delimited to professional women of India, Thailand and China only. Non-professional women will be considered for the purpose of comparison only in case of socio-psychological influence on emotional and economic violence.
- There are different forms of violence against women but only economic and emotional violence will be considered for the present study.

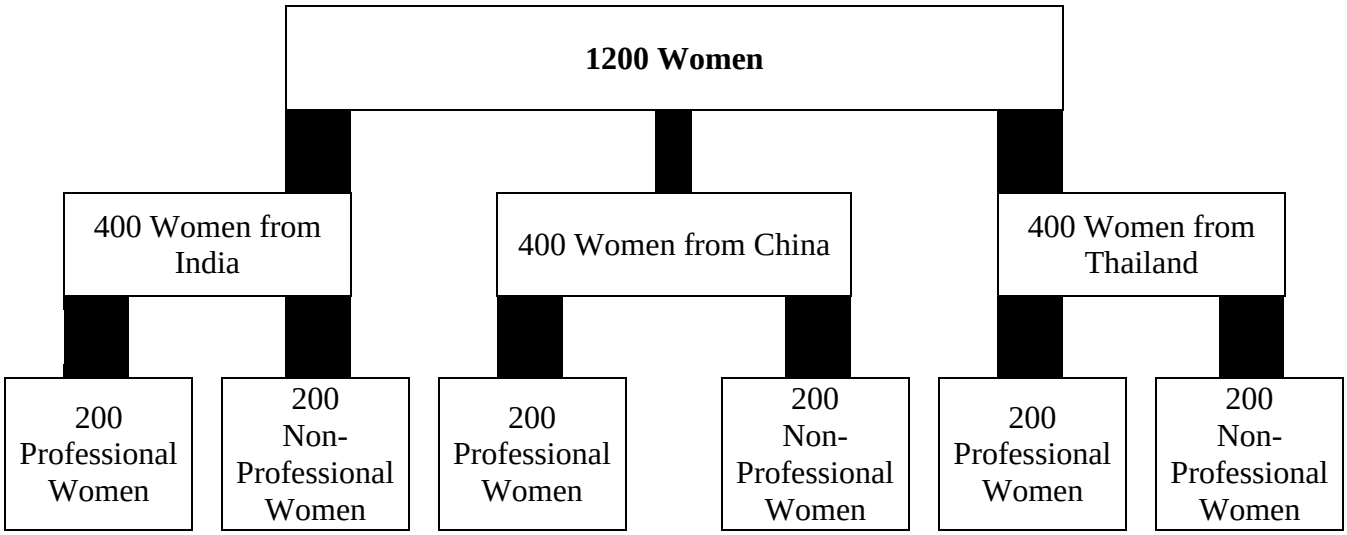
Research Methodology

Sampling

Data will be collected from India, Thailand and China in two phases. For standardization of scales 1000 women will constitute the sample. Out of which, data of 400 women will be taken from India, data of 300 women will be taken from China and data of 300 women will be taken from Thailand. The sample will include professional and non-professional women. Professional women from the field of medical, law, teaching, management and administration, banking and entrepreneur will be included in the sample whereas housewives, female clerks, untrained female artists and unskilled female workers will be considered as non-professional women. For data collection, distribution of sample is as given in the flow chart:



For final data collection, 1200 women will constitute the sample. Out of which, data of 400 professional women will be taken from each India, China and Thailand. For final data collection, distribution of sample is as following:



As far as data of different countries are concerned, Stratified Random Sampling technique will be applied to collect data of professional and non-professional women. For the qualitative analysis, 15 case studies of professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China will be taken. Case studies will be equally distributed to India, Thailand and China i.e., Five case studies from each country.

Tools

To collect data following tools will be used:

1. Information Sheet
2. The investigator will prepare and standardize following scales:
   a. Socio-Psychological Influence Scale
   b. Economic Violence Scale
   c. Emotional Violence Scale
3. For qualitative analysis, case studies of women will be taken for which a schedule will be prepared by the investigator.

Procedure for Standardization of Scales

The investigator looked into different journals, magazines and books to explore different dimensions of emotional and economic violence.

Following steps were followed to standardize Scale:

1. Construction of Items
   I. Item Content
   II. Item Format
2. Validity of the Test

   Following steps will be followed to complete the process of standardization of scales:
3. Pre Try Out
4. Reliability of the Test
   I. Test-Retest Method
   II. Internal Consistency
5. Final Try Out
   I. Administration of the test
   II. Data Collection
6. Grouping of Data
7. Tabulation of Data
8. Discrimination Index
9. Scoring of the scales

Procedure

The study will be conducted using quantitative as well as qualitative approach. The data will be collected from 1200 professional and non professional women belonging to India, Thailand and China. For data collection stratified random sampling technique will be applied. To make the tools easily available even in China and Thailand, tools will be made available online through website. This practice will help in electronic scoring of the tools in which error during scoring of the scales will be overcome. Before electronic collection of data, respondents will be contacted personally and informed about the purpose of data collection by the investigator. For the respondents, to whom internet is not accessible, data will be collected manually by using hard copies of the tools.

Quantitative analysis of data will be done to study the influence on different variables under study. For qualitative analysis, the investigator will interview 30 women (10 each from India, Thailand and China). The information thus collected through interviews will be analyzed to know the socio-psychological influence on economic and emotional violence of professional violence in different countries.

Statistical Techniques

To analyze the data statistically following techniques will be used:

- Mean, SD and Quartiles will be calculated to know the level of economic and emotional violence among women.
- t-test will be applied to find out the difference of economic violence among professional and non-professional women.
- t-test will be applied to find out the difference of emotional violence among professional and non-professional women.
- ANOVA will be applied to find out the difference of emotional and economic violence among professional and non-professional women.

Other appropriate statistical techniques will be used if required at later stage.

PROPOSED CHAPTER SCHEME

Acknowledgement
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CHAPTER-IV: Quantitative Analysis of Data

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- Bibliography and Webliography
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